Terms of Subscription. weekly, six months, invariably in advance, \$10 00

Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, .. \$25 00 month (to soldiers only.) No subscription to either paper take for ano time under three or over six months. The only deviation from this rule is in the case of soldiers as above stated.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED. TO THE JAIL of Onelow County two negroes. One

other says his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Daplin County, N. C. The owners of said negroes are equested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff. Oct. 6th 1864. ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. WILL attend at Masonboro precinct on Monday, the 5th Den.; at Middle Sound precinct on Tuesday, the 6th mecember; at Sandy Run precinct on Wednesday, the 7th

ath December, to asses the tax in kind ... SAM'I. N. CANNON, ARRESSOR. Wil L attend at the above places with the Assessor, to cellect the taxes on all property heretofore assessed,

od on which the taxes are now due. J. S. RINES, Collector.

NOR SALE at \$12 per bushel, of best quality, at Little Kiver, South Carolina. Having a let on hand, percontract, can do so by addressing me thus: C. GILBERT, Little Biver P. O.,

Bouth Carolina NULLUE

HEHEBY GIVEN that on Thursday, the 8th day of the premises, all of the perishable property belonging to he late Wm. Keith, consisting in part of Corn, Fodder, Fat Hoge, Cows. &c , &c. Terms, a credit of six months, notes with approved secarry required.

JOHN T. MOORE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 17, 1864. WILDINGTON & WELDON R. R.

We learn that the gross receipts of this road for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1864, were \$3,010,039 97

Nett Receipts.....\$1,145,815 63 1863.....\$ 809,652 67

Increase for 1864......\$336,162 96 The gross receipts for 1863 were \$1,402,831, over which the gross receipts for 1864 show an increase of \$1 607,208 37, while the net receipts for the same time show as above only an increase of \$336,162 96. This is due to the immense increase in the cost of all labor and materials which has swelled the expenditures in ratio far exceeding that attained by the increase of reccipts. The government is the great employer of Railroads, and its rate of compensation in the present state of the currency is not much more than nominal.

WEDNESDAY was observed here very much as Sunday would have been. It was a day of public worship and of abstinence from labor. There was no business done save that of the most indispensable kind, and, so far as we could see, the whole day was marked by the most decorous sobriety.

School Books. From Messrs. Branson & Farrar, Raleigh, N. C. we have "The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book," for the use of Common Schools, by Mrs. M. B. Moore.-We suppose it is well gotten up, as Mrs. Moore in her preface says it is the result of observation during several years close application to the training of the young mind. We confess ourselves unable to see how any observation could have suggested the placing of the Analysis of the English Alphabet, with its vowels and vowel sounds, dipthongs, consonants, hard and soft sounds of consonants, together with accents, emphasis and cadence, punctuation, and other things of a still more abstruce character, in the very front, and before the alphabet itself. But this is an oversight in arrangement which any teacher can easily correct. There are others in the body of the book which are no doubt attributable to the mistake of the printer, but which are liable to do harm by misleading, as for instance, sain for seine, lock for loch a lake, seraglia for seraglio, and sundry others- (these we happen to see on just opening the book, and glancing over a few pages.)-But we must regard as still more objectionable such

We point out these few imperfections because we think that the book is well calculated to serve a aseful purpose, and it deserves to have all casual defects elimi. nated from it.

expressions as " He is some larger than a large dog,"

which occurs on page 75.

From the same publishers we have Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, by L. J. Johnson, A. M. Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College. This is cessary to equalize the value of the postponed and prea book designed for beginners, embracing the first prin- commended in this report is 19 of wheat, 49 of corn, and ciples of the science. It will no doubt be found of 49 of cotton. The scheme recommended in another place, much practical value. Some of the nomenclature is instalments, is the sudstitution of certificates, bearing innew to us, but we suppose correct. The printing is not of the most legible, sometimes, but is better than in the speller. We can hardly look for fine work in these times, and therefore fault finding on that account is sadly out of place.

Mesers. Branson & Farrar deserve credit and encouragement in their effort to contribute to the educational progress of the South, by the publication of elementary School books.

"The Jack Morgan Sengster, compiled by a Captain in Gen. Lee's army," is another of Branson & FARRAR'S publications, containing some 74 sougs of all sorts, from grave to gay, from lively to severe, from "All quiet along the Potomac" to "Root Hog or And if to this sum be added the amount of Die," and from the "Last Rose of Summer" to bonds to be sold before the lat of January, 'Villiking and his Dinah." All tastes may be suited.

The last official dispatch from General Beauregard was dated Tuscumbia, Alabama, Nov. 8th. Thus we know that on last Tuesday week the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee were at Tuscumbia.

We attach little importance to the report of an advance by Sherman upon Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, leaving Thomas to watch Hood and Beauregard. Sherman is a bold and an able commander, but that would be too bold and too difficult even for him. The report is only based upon some speculations of the New York Herald and some "facts" of the Montgomery Mail, about as reliable.

A sensation article appeared in the Chicago Tribune of last week, stating that Sherman had left Atlanta with 75,000 men, to sweep through the cotton States, &c., &c., which is believed to be untrue.

The whole thing is essentially bogus. steamer Tallahassee has arrived safely in Wilmington.

THE proposition last brought forward is to have the composition on newspapers done by young women and girls. We do not know why it might not work sufficiently well after a while, although wherever previously attempted, it has always fallen through by reason of the compositors getting married and retiring deep into the shades of private life. That would not be so likely to happen now.

THE Charleston Courier says, and says boldly :

The oysters pickled at Tivoli cannot be kept there much longer than the good oysters fresh in the shell. If they wont keep there, send some of them over here. Will take charge of them and see that they don't spoil.

We will attend to any given quantity.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1864. \ NO. 9.

by the name of John (aliae) Dick, who says he belongs Dr. James McHee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act namely: cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and orn at two dollars per bushel: that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for treasury notes, bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the netes themselves, free from taxa tion, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in certificates, be cancelled. December; and at Hotly Shelter precinct on Friday, the

The effect of this measure would be that, at present prices, the entire population would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency, but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of ten dollars for one, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz : cotton five cents per pound, wheat forty cents per bushel and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prej dies of the agriculturalist, for his tax. being in kind, would neither be increased nor diminished by the price. It is true he would have a colleteral interest terests will be taxed.) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rale. In this respect his interest would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of peace. But if they were, a full compersation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at four dollars, and December, 1864, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the application of the money to the payment of a tax here-

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as a specific pledge for the redemption of the currency, no immunity from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind, on any subjects of taxation whatsoever .because of their peculiar adaptation thereto. The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus

bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows : Wheat, two million five hundred thousand

Cotton, two Lundred thousand bales, at \$200 per bale.....

\$90,000,000 This amount applied annually would redeem the notes

outstanding in four or five years. The credit due to this estimate may be inferred from the following summary of the crops of the Confederate States before the war taken from the United States ceasus of 1860 : Cotton estimated at 400 pounds per bale and 50 cents per

-	Missouri	-	:	<u>:</u>		Florida		÷		·		STATES.		
6 186 646	4,092	212.019	366,465	415,281	722,424	66.063	202 055	101,030	700,910	145,514	12,727	89[48		
82 074 358 000	40,400	84,807,600	146,586,000	166,112,40	288,969,600	26,425,200	480,822,000	993,450,000	280,736,000	68,205,600	6,090,800	tdgle¥	COTTON.	
91 047 170 000	20,200	42,403,800	73,293,000	83,056,200	144,484,800	13 212 600	240 411 000	194 730 900	140.054,000	\$ 29,102,800	2,545,400	enlaV		
42 989 991	4.227.586	5,409,863	955,293	1,464,273	29.243	2,838	579 452	1 000 407	1,250,031	4,743,706	13, 129, 180	• aledan8	HW	
\$171.953.164	16.910.344			4								·····ealaV	WHEAT.	
417 501 804	72.892.157											Sashels,	CO	
\$335.201.608	145,784,314	101,495	35,617	33,043,186	32,411,712	6,649,076	59.127	65,522,388	61 55	60,157,128	7+,72	····,enlaV)BN.	
82 344	162	100,	112,	111	177,	18,	801	267						

The leading details of this plan or measure to reassure the public of the safety of the currency, and the redemption of it in full, will consist of the ratio in which the selected staples should be combinded, and of the provision neceding instalments. The combination of the staples as reterest, for the currency, set apart by the holders, in commutation of the tax, or to purchase the tithes. After the most careful investigation I am satisfied that the measure

may be successfully reduced to practice. Under the operation of this system a sure appreciation of the currency may confidently be expected. All will discern the advantage to arise from the acquisition of treasury notes at present prices, and even foreign capital may be expected to absorb a part, for at the rate of ten dollars for one dollar of specie, the cost of cotton would be reduced to five cents per pound. Confidence may be expected to return; for those who dread repudiation, and hose who would regard the return to specie payments with equal alarm, would both be encouraged and assured. In imparting increased value and security to the treasury notes, greater reliance in the value of the funded debt would be inspired, for the expenditures would be reduced and he accumulation of debt be retarded.

The currency debt being provided for, the total remainder, to wit, the funded debt, would be as already sta-

which may be estimated at about The total sum of interest-bearing debt on

the 1st of Jan., 1865, will be..... \$778,340,000 The value of real and personal property in the Confederate States in 1860. according to the United States census, ta-

ken at specie value, was......\$5,202,166,107 Notwithstanding the waste and desolation of the war, and the amount of property in the enemy's lines, the subiects of taxation under the act of 17th February, 1864, according to the returns made to the commissioners by the assessors, under the act of 10th of August, 1861, is as fol-

Property employed in agriculture : pecie value,.....\$2,900,758,777 \$14 503,793,890 Corrency valued at \$5 for \$1, Other property: Specie value, 1,450,379,379

Currency valued at \$7 for \$1. pecie valuo,......\$4,351,138,156

There is an element of our national wealth, taken singly, that exhibits, in a striking view, the amplitude of our resources to meet our wants. I refer to the great staple of cottan. The nett proceeds of one bale exported and sold THE Richmond papers announce officially that the in England at the present price is about two hundred dollars in gold; and at the rate of ten dollars in currency for one dollar in gold, this is equal to two thousand dollars; and to four billions of dollars for the two millions of bales estimated to be still in the country; a sum more than five times as great as the funded debt. The impossibility of realising the full benefit of this resource under existing circumstances is admitted; but the statement exhibits the abundance of our means; and e very effort should be made o apply this great element of wealth and power to the

purpose of arresting the progress of depreciation, and re-

tarding the accumulation of debt.

I propose an additional daty of five cents per pound on the exportation of cotton and tobacce and the duplication of the duties on imports; payment to be made in coupons of the five hundred million loan, sterling exchange and specie, as now provided by law. The price of cotton in Liverpool being about sixty cents per pound, the deduction of five cents for the tax would hardly have an appreciable effect upon its value in currency. The duty would fail chiefly on the foreign consumer, or be taken from the profits of the exporter; and an important financial advantage would be obtained at a moderate expense to the country. The increased duty on imports would be a small lax on this lucrative trade. If paid by the importer, it would be

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREA- free from all objection; and if by the consumer, his abili | Sum of taxation actually borne by the people ty to hear it is abundantly proven by the high price paid for goods. These measures would enhance the value and

enlarge the demand or the five hundred million loan.
The expenditures for the six months, from the lat of Janusry to the lat of July, 1365, with an improved currency, may be safely estimated at a maximum of \$300.000.000

tion of notes as proposed, the sum of...... 60 000,000 And for the estimated amount of floating debt. 114,000,000

\$774,000,000 kind; and that all notes, received into the treasury for these | To meet these demands upon the Treasury. I propose the following scheme of taxation and loans, viz: 1. Taxation, including the tax is kind..... \$360,000,000 2. Sale of bonds of the 500 million loan and

To raise the amount proposed by taxation, I reccommend the repeal of so much of the act amending the act of 17th February, 1864 as will leave the property and income tax in operation, with ut the abatements now allowed, in common with tax payers generally, (for of course all in- viz : Section 1, paragraph 1, of the amendatory act of 14th of June, 1864, which provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the ad valorem tax on agricultural property; and section 8, paragraph 2, of the same act, which provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax. By this change the desired amount of revenue will be secured, and the prominent inequalities of taxation, now the subject of complaint, will be redress-

ed amounted in value to \$1,455 000,000; and the assessed value of the property from which these productions are derived being \$2,900,758,708 40 it is apparent that the gross income of \$1,450,000 000 is equal to fifty per cent. of the assessed value of the property. Hence an agricultural es-These are only assigned to this particular office or function | tate of the value of \$100,000, subject to an ad valorem tax of \$5,000, yielded a gress income of \$5,000. The tithe of this income at (5,000) pad the property applied, viz : wheat twenty-five million bushels; Indian tax. and left undiminished \$45,000 of income. This exempt these loans from taxation, in like manner with the corn, two hundred million bushels, and cotton, two million | result was the consequence of valueing the property for taxation in specie, and the productions received in payment of the tax in currency. Had the property been valned in the medium in which the tax was payable, the assessment would have been at least \$500,000 and the tax

The tax in kind being ten per cent., and its value in

currency, \$145,000,000, it follows that the productions tax-

as the property was. in specie. the payment would not have exceeded \$2,000, and \$3,000 more of tax would have been received in currency. The inequality of taxation that resulted is made conspicuous by a comparison with investments made in Government securities. The same sum of \$100,000, in eight per cent. bonds, yielding \$8,000 per annum interest, paid \$5,-000 tax, and left a clear income of only \$3,000. Capital invested in banking presents a contrast equally striking .-One of the banks in Bichmond, which is referred to as as example only, on a capital of \$2,336,000, paid \$424 400 taxes, the specie being assessed at eighteen times the value of 1860; and the amount distributed among the stockpound; wheat at \$4 per bushel, and corn at \$2 per holders as income was \$268,640. On \$100,000 consequently has invested, the tax was \$18 000

> 500. These inequalities give rise to grave complaints, whilst an amount of taxation equitably distributed would doubtless be cheerfully met. The collection of a large sum in taxes is essential to the reform of the currency, and the country is in a condition the most favorable to bear the burden. The abundance of money, and high price of every species of property and supplies, would render the payment easy and free from enbarrassment. The treasury will derive little aid from this source in the present year. The tax on the currecty brought no revenue, operating only as a reduction of the circulation. The other taxes, with comparatively little exception, will be received in four per cent. bonds. The taxes upon property and income respectively, are, to some extent, nominal only; the ad valorem tax on property engaged in agriculture being discharged by the credit of the tax in kind, and the income tax on property diminished by the whole sum of the ad valorem tax. These abateman s, and the payments in four per cent. bonds, result in redu cing the revenue from taxation (exclusive of the soldiers

(ax) to about \$40,000,000. The accompanying able report of the Commissioner of Taxes is referred to for much valuable and interesting in tormation on this important subject. Computing the property of the country at the present estimated value, the following is the existing rate of taxa-

Value of real and personal property in currency, rated at five to seven times the valuation of 1860..... 24,656,449,64 Total amount of taxes, including the tax in #

which is at the race of one and one-sixth per With this estimate of the resources of the Conjederacy. the taxes proposed for the ensuing year cannot be deemed excessive. The sum of \$360,000,000 reduced into specie at twenty dollars for one dollar, is only \$18,000,000; and this amount, applied to the values of 1860, viz: \$4,351,138,167. is at the rate of less than one-half of one per cent. And if the calculation is made in currency, viz: \$360,000,000, upon an assessment of \$24,056,549,541, it would amount to one and a half per cent. And when it is remembered that

kind, and the soldiers' tax,..... 287,000,000

with the payment of the taxes quarterly, a measure which I strongly recommend, less than one-fourth of the currency will suffice for the quarter's tax, and the amount collected in any one quarter will be restored to the circulation before another comes payable, it is apparent that the rescurces of the country are ample to meet the proposed increase of taxes. It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country

to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicted are, to some extent, inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity, be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measures as I have ventured to recommend, restore the currency gradually, judiciously, and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some v.olent and disastrous conclusion.

The developments attending the execution of the currency act of February 17, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means, in all classes of the population .-The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors is all parts of the country. The report of the lepositaries appointed for funding the old notes, show that soldlers, soldiers' la ... ies, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assumes the dravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even roap a profit by investing in

The measures proposed may be expected to correct this nequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a morigage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisaction of having protected its detenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general & ange decime in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent in vestments have contributed to the deraugement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will therefore, be idle to say that the reform of the currency is desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shrink from measures | manner, and from her stature. Her eyes and teeth the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Messures should be taken without delay, to revive confidence in the treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable is specie and the notes of solvent backs be resorted to. In he most favorable light in which the notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight, as compared with specie; and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds for six dollars in specie. To continue such exchange, if indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be rainous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible to persevere, and unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insur mountable. I would, therefore, earneatly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and, by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which \$24,656,449,543 we are threatened.

To remove apprehensions of our ability to bear with couvenience the luc; eased taxation reccommended, it will suffice to call attention to the amount of taxes paid this

The total amount of taxes is estimated But from this sum must be deducted the credit given for the tax in kind and the income tax, VIE.....\$128,787,245

paid.....\$245,401,160 To this amount must be added the tax on treaury notes of thirty-three and a third per cent.; and as the four per cent, bonds have declined in value to \$66 66 per \$100, the tax, in effect, included the whole sum of iseurs, except in so far as the bonds were used at par in the payment of taxes vix: Total is-ue.....\$797,792,000

Less estimated amount of four per cent bonds receivable in payment of taxes...... 89,000,000

\$708,792,000 \$708,792,000 at fthirty-three and a third per

in 1864.....\$481,665,169 Of this som there was received in aid of the Treasury. Tex in kind valued at......\$145 527 431 Tax paid in cu rency 40 000,000 \$195,527 431

\$360,000,000

It is now proposed to raise \$360,000,000, which will bring into the Treasury an excess over

whilst the sum of taxation to be met by the people will be \$121,665 169 less than last year. receipts..... 5,000 000

I would respectfully recommend that all Government bonds and stocks, and loans of every description to the Government, be declared free from taxation, except upon the income derived therefrom; and that the income tax te at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as other income taxes. The policy of this measure is obvious. Under existing laws, except in the case of the five hundred million loan and the certificates of indebtedness the income derived from Government recurries is nearly all taken back in the form of taxa ion. One effect is to drive the bonds abroad and create a for ign debt that will be found oppressive on the return of teace, and another is to rais a preference for other investments over Government securiiles. Many investments yield a larger recome than simple interest, and are capable of bearing the tax; but the interest on Government loans being limited, and not suscep tible of au mentation, the tax of five per cent. absords nearly the entire income. In the case of the four per cent. bonds the whole would be taken, and when it is remembered that this rate of interest is low, and the loan was in a measure compulsory, this class of public creditors seem particularly entitled to the consideration of Congress .--Tender regard for the just claims of those who, confiding in the honor and good faith of the Government, responded to its calls for pecuniary aid will be attended by no less, since they who deal the most hororably with the creditor iavariably borrow on the best and most economical terms. I would particularly call attention to a class of cycditors now lending their money to the Treasury at four per cent. interest, on the hypothecation of the six per cost, non-taxable bonds. It is obviously the interest of Government to

bonds they represent. The tax also upon the bank deserves, in a particular manner, the careful consideration of Congress. It would be a conspicuous wrong to constrain these institutions to wind up their affairs, and a serious loss, both to the pub-\$25,000; or had the articles received in kind been valued, lie and the Government to deprive the country of the support to be drawn from the concentrated capital they possess. This, I think, must eventually be the effect of the present tax if continued, and I recommend a modification of the law, such, in my opinion, as will give the desired relief, and leave the revenue undiminished. The assets the of the banks represent the following interests: 1. The capital belonning to the stockholders.

2 2. The surplus fund also belonging to the stockhold-3. The deposits belonging to their customers. 4. The outstanding circulation belonging to the bill hold-

The following plan of taxation is proposed: 1. That the ad valorem tax be laid upon the sum of the the stockholders expressed in currency. 2. That deposits be free from taxation, as consisting of

treasury notes only, a tax upon which reacts upon the Gov-3. That a tax of 25 per cent, be laid upon the notes of the bank, payable in specie and Treasury notes, the former in the proportion that the specie held by the bank bears to the sum of the outstanding notes; Provided, that all bill holders, presenting their notes at the bank and ma-king affidavit that the notes were there, on the day of the passage of the act, the property of loyal citizens or aliens in amity with the Confederate States, shall be taxed five per cent. only, and in the same proportions as to specie and Treasury notes. And that it be made the duty of the bank to record the notes tous presented, with the names of the persons holding the same, and to collect and pay the tax, and to report to the proper officer for sequestration that ic the hands of the enemy, all notes not presented for record and taxation under the provisions of the aut.

The circulation of the banks on the lat of January, 1859, was as follows, and there is no reason to suppose that it is Virginia,.....\$10,349,342 North Carolina, 6,202,626 Georgia, 11,687,582 Mississippi,

Tensessee,..... 6,472,823

If limited to the five first named States the tax would still operate on a sum of forty-three million dollars, and if the returns shall exhibit a smaller amount than this, the residue would be brought under sequestration, and contribute more largely than the tax to the relief of the treas-

The courts having decided that, under the act of 15th February, 1862, section twenty-seven, the four per cent. bonds, issued under the act of 17th February, 1864, to reduce the currency, are receivable in payment of property sold under the sequestration laws, I would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the subject. This cannot have been the intention, and as no other sonds are thus applied, but such as are under par, I recommend the repeal of that provision of the law.

I would also direct the attention of Congress to the 7 30 notes. The payment of interest is attended with the risk of frauds, and the regulations adopted for the security of the treasury are found inconvenient to the public. For these reasons it is desirable to change the form of these obligations, and I recommend that an hority be given to issue six per cent, coupon bonds in exchange for the notes. This measure would effect a saving in interest of one milion three hundred thousand dollars annually, which sum capitalized is equal to a reduction of nearly twenty million

dollars of the principal of the debt. In the act of June 14, 1864, to increase the compensation of the heads of the several executive departments, and other officers and clerks of the Government, the terms used have been decided not to include the Commissioner of Taxes, and the heads of the other bureaus of the Treasery Department. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Coagress to deny these officers the rehet extended to others, and I suggest the early passage of an act to bring them within the meaning and entitle them to the benefits of the

The third section of the act "to organize forces to serve during the war." approved 17th February, 1864, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bones for the payment of the bounty provided by the act, but omits to fix a time for the payment of the bonds; and I respectfully recommend that the act be amended in that particular. I have the honer to report that the agency of the Treaspry in the Trans-Mississippi department has been organ-

ized and put in opporation, after a protracted delay occcstoned by the difficulty of communication. The same cause has retarded the receipts therefrom of statements exhibiting the results of the funding and of its other operations .-Supplies of the new issue of treasury notes, of bords and certificates of judebtedness, have been sent to that department, and there is every ground to believe that order and efficiency will soon take place, and the deficulties and embarassments hitherto experienced there be removed. The reports of the Chief of the Produce Loan Bareau and of the Treasury Note Bareau will be submitted to Congress in a separate communication. Q. A. TRENHOLM.

Secretary of Treasury. THE PRINCESS DAGMAR .- The Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who is to be the next Empress of Russia, is just eighteen years old. She looks far short of that age, from the infantine and innocent leveliness of her Valley. hat will be strended by the results indicated, is to oppose form the fascinating beauty of her face, her features being far from regular. In complexion she is a brunette, but the skin is wonderfully clear, and the roses of health seem ever to bloom on her soft dimpled cheeks. Her statue is rather under middle height, "but her frm seems perfect, and her bust, scarcely yet come to maturity, rivals the most perfect of Thorwalden's goddesses in the swan-like neck, the gracefully drooping shoulders and the rounded proportions of her arms." To become Empress of Russia the young lady must change her religion, and become a member of the Greek church.

A SNEEZING HEAD.—The manager of a Berlin the-atre got up a drama in which a human head was to be offered to a tyrant. In order to produce as much effect as possible, he resolved to use a human head. On the stage was placed a table covered with a cloth; on the ble was a basin, and an actor, concealed under the cloth, poked up his head through a hole in the table, so as to seem to be placed in the basin. The effect was prodigious; the audience applauded and trembled -Unluckily, a wag who was behind the scenes, sprinkled some souff on the basin, and just as the tyrant finished his address to the severed head of his enemy, the Land replied by a hearty fit of sneezing, changing the audience "from grave to gay" with a remarkable expedi-

We observe in the United States papers the record of the death of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, mother of Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of Ex-President Tyler. She died at her residence on Staten Island, New York, on the 14th of October last. She was a most estimable lady, and was greatly esteemed by a large

circle of friends. RUMOR .- It is reported on the streets, this morning, that our forces attacked the enemy, last Wednesday, near Rough and Ready. It is further stated that we were driving them towards Atlanta. The cannonading was severe, and a considerable fight is reported. We give these rumors without endorsement, only hoping they may be true .- Augusta Constitutionalist.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Theashen, in the Clerk's Office of the beir leaders until the 8th of January. If they still beld District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern out, he would favor the unsparing prosecution of the war.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16th, 1864. European news of the 4th inst. has been received. The Jura was wrecked off the Mersey on her last trip out. Capt. Morris, of the Florida, telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate Agent in London. The Times says the seizure was an act of piracy. The Herald recommends all the maritime powers to interfere, if the Florida

is not given up. It is stated that the steamer Lauran, from Liverpool, had transferred arms and ammunition to the new Alabama off

The Czar, after an interview with Napoleon at Nice. went to visit the King of Prussia, at Pottsdam. Count Richberg's resignation has terminated the Cabinet crisis

John Luch, the well known artist, is dead. A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on the 5th of October One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings and were stranded and otherwise damaged. Twelve thousand persons are reported drowned. The loss is estimated at two hundred million of francs.

> UNITED STATES NEWS. RICHMOND, Mov. 16th, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th have been received. The Herald says sufficient returns have been received from all the States to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority of the popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have a majority of one hundred and ninety here. two votes in the electoral college.

The Yankees crow lustily over their recent success at Cedartown. They claim the capture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss to be considerable. They say nothing of their defeat at Mid-

Nothing later in reference to Sherman's operations have been made public.

Jacob, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, has been arrested by the government, and is now on his way to Wash-

The Wachusett arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday. with the Florids in tow.

Gold in new York on Monday was 245. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 15th, 1864. No prisoners were received yesterday, the rough weather preventing the Yankee boats from meeting ours. Tonight 1,103 were brought up, about thirty per cent. of whom are sick or otherwise disabled. The number received is little over 3,100. The delivery of Yankee prisoners com-

FROM THE VALLEY.

mences on Thursday.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 16th, 1864. Lieut. Baylor of the 12th cavalry, with 12 men, captured 10 prisoners and 17 horses, within 30 miles of Harper's Ferry, and brought them safely to this place. They report the Rail Road in running order to Summitt Point, 15 miles below Winchester.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864. In the Senate Mr. Maxwell introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he has any recognized authority expressed a willingness to go into a Convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities; adopted .-Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time of exchanging the old treasury notes for the new Issue.

In the House resolutions were unanimously adopted, expelling W. R. W. Cobb, representative elect from the third district of Alabama. The House then went into secret ses-

SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864. Gen. Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Guld in regard to supplying prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of Gen. Trimble to purchase blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864. The Baltimore American of Tuesday evening has been re-Gen. Cauby, while ascending the White River on the 6th

from the shore, and wounded in the groin. His recovery s The boiler of the gun boat Talip exploded on the Potomac river last Friday, killing all on board except ten .-

inst., on board the gun boat Cricket was shot by a guerilla

Sixty lives were lost. A Washington telegram says: Sherman has been for JONES, C. S. N., of Virginia, to Miss MARY ANNA, several days beyond communication with the Capital, but | daughter of James Anderson, Esq. nothing has been stated in regard to the direction taken by the expedition. Sherman in a letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission, dated at Gaylesville, Ala., on the 25th ult., thanks him for the prompt fulfillment of his request and for certain articles for the Union prisoners at Trooms, was killed in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., on Andersonville, and adds: Things have changed since, and the 22d of September, 1864, aged 22 years. He volunteered he may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the brother in Jones county. He faithfully discharged his du-

Gold in New York on Tuesday was 240.

NORTHERN NEWS VIA MOBILE. MCBILE, ALA., Nov. 16th, 1864. Canada dispatches of the 10th bave been received by the | survive him. Tribune via Senatobia, stating that effective steps have been taken to preserve peace on the border. The propeller Georgina has been seized at Chambersburg, Canada West, by the Collector of the Customs. It is be-

lieved she was being fitted out for a privateer. Stuben's examination proceeds slowly. A battle is believed to be imminent in the Shenaudoah

CAPTURE OF U. S. STEAMERS. LYNCHEURG, Nov. 17th .- The Virginian has official intelligence that Lt. Col. Witcher, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two United States steamers, the Barnum and Fawn, with a quantity of small arms, on the Buffalo Shoals of Big-Sandy river. On the same day he captured a large amount of stores

at Williamsburg.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1864.

In the Senate Mr. Orr offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the facts, as far as they can be obtained, relative to the lawless seizure and capture of the Confederate steamer Florida in the bay of Bahia, and what action should be taken by this Government to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Considerate States to prosecute the war until our independence is acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the Government to open negotiations to of our independence.

The bill was passed extending the time for the exchange of the old issue of Treasury notes until the first of July, Nothing of interest transpired in the House in open ses-

FROM THE UNITED STATES, &c.

says that gold was 2331 in New York. A telegram from Nashville says that Hood's army is still cucamped in the vicinity of Florence. One corps is on the North side of the river.

The condition of the roads prevent active military op- WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, aged 50 years. erations, and the rebel army remains comparatively quiet. The Nashville Whig says that Judge Wright, of Georgia, BEASLEY, wife of Gabriel Beasley, aged 29 years. recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed | Mobile papers please copy.

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through Nashville en route for Washington, to see what can be done towards bringing about peace. Butler, in a speech in New York on Monday evening said that the Government might now proffer the olive branch to the Rebels, tendering an amnusty to them and

McClellan's resignation has been accepted, and Sheridan appointed to the position. Gen. Eagan of the army of the Potomac was severely wounded by sharpshooters on Sunday night.

their leaders until the 8th of January. If they still held

Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. say that the Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to seven per Spain has sent an ultimatum to Peru. If full satisfaction

is not given the Spanish squadron will seize the Republic

and destroy its fleet. Baltimore papers of yesterday were received to-night .-Considerable excitement prevailed in Hagerstown and on

the Pennsylvania border from an apprehended raid by the Bermuda advices say the Chickamauga arrived at Five Fathom Hole for repairs on the 7th. She had destroyed a bark and two schooners in addition to those reported.

until the 13th of December. A later arrival from Europe brings the confirmation of the departure of Semmes from the Bay of Funchal, in an armed vessel called the New Alabama.

The trial of the St. Alban raiders has been postponed

Gold is quoted at 225.

FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, GA., Nov. 18th, 1864. The excitement in town has somewhat subsided. No definite intelligence has been received of the whereabout of the enemy. They are supposed to be still in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their rear. They will meet with a warm reception if they attempt to come

A Bit of " Honest Old Abe's" Financisting. Lincoln has been given, by his circle of friends and admirers, the appellation of " Honest Old Abe :" but the following, from a Northern paper, shows that it is

a misnomer : The extraordinary appropriations made by the present and the preceding Congress for furnishing the Executive Mansion have attracted much public attention. This fund for refitting the President's house is disbursed more than any other appropriation under the eye of the Executive, and he is always beld responsible for the honesty of the expenditure. Well, it so happened, in A telegram from Cairo, says the Rebels have disappear- the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, that a bill was presented at Washington for payment by Messrs. E. N. Haughwout & Co., of New York, for a china dinner service, furnished by order of Mrs. Lin-

coln, for the Executive Mansion. The amount of the bill as rendered was some twentythree hundred dollars. There was de'ay in payment .-The clerk who had to pass upon the bill, delayed it because of the very unheard of price charged for an American service of china. At length a dealer from Philadelphia was sent for to examine the china and estimate its value, and the appraiser returned eight hundred dollars as its full value, instead of twenty-three hundred. The case, at last, came again before the President, and the representative of Messrs. Haughwout & Co., was called in and confronted with the

Philadelphia valuation. He promptly answered in substance : "Why. Mr. President, my firm never pretended that the china was really worth more than eight hundred dollars. We had reason to suppose you knew that. The difference between the price of the china and the amount of the bill is for articles ordered for your private use, but invoiced as china for White House." "Honest" Abe was corinformation that any State of the United States has, through | nered and caught. Like another very unfortunate man, dishonest in another scandalous transaction in which he was caught. He had "not a word to say." Mr. Lincoln at last paid the difference out of his own pocket, and Messrs. Haughwont & Co., got their money.

THE DAGGER AND THE BOWL .- A Carisruhe letter (says the Debats) relates an extraordinary tragedy, said to have just taken place in that city, but which we give under every reserve. A Polish Count, named Kafter seducing a Mile de la B---, one of the most charming ladies of Carisruhe, abandoned her in order B--- tried every means to win back her faithless lover, but finding her efforts useless, determined to be avenged. A grand ball was given, a few days back, at the residence of the Marquise to celebrate her betroth-

al with the Count. The fete was at its height, when Mile. de la Bapproached the Marquise with a smile on her lips, as if about to salute him, and then dashed the contents of a vial of salphuric acid into his face. A short time before a servant in livery had handed a letter to the Count. After reading it the latter turned pale, and immediately went out. The next day his body was discovered stabbed with a poinard in three places, while that of Mile. de la B---- was found in a river that runs at a short distance from the town. The Marquise is disfigured for life .-- Galignani's Messenger.

In this town, at the residence of the bride's father, on Richmond and Eavannah papers please copy.

OBITUARIES.

Andrew F. Sawyer, Orderly Sergeant of Co. G, 2d N. C. in the beginning of the war, in a company raised by his ties as a soldier, and the surviving members of his company feel that they have lost one whose place will be hard to fill. He was much esteemed for his moral and social qualities, and he will be greatly missed, both in the army and at home. He has left a bereaved father, who has previously lost a son in this war; also, two brothers and a little sister

MRS. MARY MATTHIS IS DEAD.

It has seldem or ever been the writer's painful duty to write the death of a more worthy, charitable and christian hearted and devoted lady than the one headed on this paper. Mrs. Matthis deported this life at the house of her son-in-law, Alexander Henry, in New Hanover county. August 12th, 1864, after a most painful and protracted illness. Mrs. Mat his intermarried with the venerable Major ames Matthis, or Sampson county, about the year 1 '05, of whom she had eight children, all of whom are living and are very worthy and respectable members of socicty. The writer knew her intimately for forty years, and can testify in trath and sincerity. I never knew a more perfect and benevolent lady in my life; she was kind and devoted to her friends, and spent many of her leisure hours in trying to impress upon the minds of the young the reality and necessity of a Godly walk and conversation in this life. But I must come to a close. And knowing her mind and her intent to administer to the wants of the poor and distressed, I wish it was in my power to add something more permanent to her name than this tribute of respect and gratitude; and she is now gone where it will be said. Well done, good and faithful servant." Peace to her ashes. She departed in peace, willing to die, in the 79th year of her age, where her remains now rest in peace, in the old county of Eampson, beside the lamented and long to be remembered Major James Matthis, who departed this life in December, 1850. Her children and friends will not forget Mrs. Mary Matthis, and the writer will ever cherish and venerate her name, until my own pulsa ceases

On the 31st October, 1864, et her residence on Topsail Sound, of Consumption, Mrs. SUSAN NIXON, aged 68 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Full of years well spent, this most estimable lady has gone to her rest, leaving behind her the best evidences of establish a permanent and honorable peace upon the basis a useful life. Upright, industrious and charitable, she performed all the duties which devolve upon a good mother towards her children; a kind friend to her neighbors, and a faithful steward of her means towards the poor and needy. She managed her estate with remarkable ability, exhibiting in all her business transactions the possession of a strong mind and great firmness of character. She gave her sons freely for her country, and her kindness to sol-

diers was proverbial. Her loss will be severely felt not only by her family, but by the whole community among whom she lived. The dread messenger found her ready, and bore her, we hope and beheve, to a better land. A FRIEND OF THE PAMILY.

Fajetteville Observer please copy.

In this town, on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst, Mr.

In this town, on Wednesday, 16th inst., Mrs. MARY A.